

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1st, 1884.

No. 18.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 29, 1884.

Terrific storms in Canada and England. Mills, M.P., has taken his seat in the house. Gladstone has introduced the franchise bill.

Nova Scotia demands better terms or secession.

Tokar, an Egyptian town in Soudan, has fallen before El Mahdi.

Important concessions have been granted to Prince Edward Island.

Sir Arthur Peel has been elected speaker of the British house of commons.

Another Fenian dynamite explosion has occurred at Victoria station, London.

British Columbia has asked and been refused representation in the federal cabinet.

Sensational reports of a Fenian invasion of Manitoba are current, but are looked upon as absurd.

Richard Ryan, Winnipeg, has been arrested for trying to issue an order calling out the militia for active service.

Bradley, ex-custom house officer at Emerson died suddenly while under arrest for irregularities while in office.

Norquay has returned home having accomplished nothing. On reaching Toronto he was telegraphed to return to Ottawa but refused.

Suit has been entered against Tupper for getting up in the house while receiving a salary from the government as commissioner to England.

The C.P.R. resolution was carried by 73 majority. The mail accused Blake of trying to bribe the French members. Oimet denounced the paper in the house.

There is considerable excitement at Ottawa over the grave situation in Manitoba. It is felt that the grievances must be redressed or serious consequences will follow.

An incipient Indian uprising near Broadview has been quelled. Yellow Cal seized the government stores and held the police at bay. He surrendered and was taken prisoner.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 29, 1884.

Mail left for Edmonton on Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Judge Roleau and Peter Ballendine leave for Edmonton on Monday.

Weather warm and pleasant, sleighing bad, most of the snow having gone away.

Richardson & McDonald have obtained the license for the ferry over Battle river.

J. H. Sully leaves for Ottawa to-morrow in company with Messrs. Smart & Clinkskill.

B. Freeman has resigned his position on telegraph line and is succeeded by S. A. MacFarlane.

J. G. Oliver arrived from the east on Wednesday last. He brought with him Joseph Wood of Winnipeg, who will act as his foreman.

PRINCE ALBERT EAST, Feb. 29, 1884.

Snow going fast.

Business very dull.

Failure of the supply of coal oil in town.

D. H. Macdowell, M.N.W.C., left for Ottawa on Thursday.

Messrs. Pierce and Rutten left for Winnipeg on Wednesday.

Fitz. Cochrane, of the Times, left for the east on Wednesday.

J. L. Johnson & Co. and J. M. Campbell are getting in spring goods.

The band serenaded Mrs. Swanston on Wednesday night. They were rewarded with \$50.

THE cricket meeting at the Jasper house on Saturday evening last was well attended: J. Goodridge chairman and J. A. Petrie secretary. A club was organized and the following officers unanimously elected: President, Dr. H. C. Wilson; vice-president, Jas. Goodridge; captain, Ed. Looby; secretary-treasurer, W. Stiff; committee, M. McCauley, John A. B. Simons and J. R. Matheson.

The membership list was opened and all present put down their names, the membership fee being five dollars. As soon as the list has been completed the outfit will be procured. Mr. Smith, of Fielders & Smith, kindly offered to bring all goods for the club free of charge, which was accepted. The president informed the members that Ft. Saskatchewan was about to organize a club. With some of the old country material there and prize batsmen from Ontario here, a tough game may be looked forward to on the 25th day of May. From the large number of cricketers here the season of '84 starts under most favorable circumstances.

Most of the choppers in both gangs of lumberers have come down from the woods.

As many logs are now cut as the teams employed can haul out. The cut will amount to about 8,000 logs for each gang.

LOCAL.

Snow going rapidly.

Whist parties are all the rage.

Dance at J. Fraser's on Monday night.

POTATOES are quoted at \$1.25 per bushel.

JAS. PRUDEN left for Victoria on Tuesday.

THE St. Albert road is bare in many places.

LIME only \$1.25 a bushel in town on Thursday.

J. M. ROBERTSON left for the south on Saturday.

THE outgoing mail took a total of 410 letters.

CONSIDERABLE sickness amongst children just now.

J. RICKLESON, freighter, left for Calgary, yesterday.

Snow storm on Saturday and chinook on Sunday last.

AVRAGES attendance at the public school for the past month 34.

TOTAL receipts at the school entertainment on Friday of last week, \$61.50.

BIRDS were singing as though it was summer every morning of this week.

MOST of the teams arrived from the woods on Friday. Sleighing is played out.

IT is stated that the session of the North-West council will be held in July next.

MORNING and evening service in the Methodist church to-morrow at the usual hours.

J. CONNOR, timber ranger, has removed from the H.B. fort to V. Anderson's house, south side.

MR. FRASER, brother of D. R. Fraser, of the Edmonton mills, arrived from Calgary on Wednesday.

I. G. BAKER is about to erect a store building 30x40 at Battle river crossing. H. Meyer will take out the logs.

STILL no movement in grain to report, and business very dull. Enquiries for seed are beginning to be made.

V. ANDERSON arrived from Calgary with two teams loaded for different parties in town with freight and express matter.

CALGARY is supplying Medicine Hat with ice. Either place should be able to do a brisk business with Regina or Moosejaw in the ice trade.

W. ROWLAND left for Athabasca landing on Friday with goods to meet Cardinal, a Lac la Biche and Slave lake trader who has sold his fur to Sinclair & Co.

J. EAMER is preparing to take out the summer supply of ice for the H.B.Co., D. Ross, and other parties in town. The price is 12 1/2 cents a block delivered.

JAS. McDONALD is putting a bridge across the second Rat creek, about one hundred yards north of the original crossing of the Ft. Saskatchewan trail.

In last week's report of the school entertainment the name of Miss M. J. Cassel who sang Yes sir, and received a persistent encore was inadvertently omitted.

THE official contractions for the names of the four new provinces are Assa. for Assiniboia, Sask. for Saskatchewan, Alta. for Alberta, and Atha. for Athabasca.

ROSS Bros. have lumber on the ground for the erection of a tin shop and dwelling on Fraser avenue, Pritchard estate. The building will be 20x30, two stories high.

R. VANCE upset a load of hay while going down Ross's grade on Wednesday. Had the tongue not broken off and freed the horses both must have been killed. As it was they were uninjured.

OWING to the slack demand for grain this season farmers will not increase their acreage much during the coming summer. It is likely, however, that extra pains will be taken with what crop is raised.

E. BROUSSEAU took a grist of thirty bushels of wheat to the H.B. mill last week. It weighed 62 pounds to the measured bushel and turned out 35 pounds of good flour to the bushel besides paying toll.

S. BANNERMAN is to put a ferry on the Red Deer next summer at the crossing. Cronkite Bros. will build it. Their horse took sick on the way out to Calgary and they were obliged to remain at Red Deer.

A CARD has been received by a number of merchants and others in town setting forth that the issuer is prepared to give special attention to arranging the affairs of merchants, traders and others who find themselves in financial difficulty, without publicity. This is a branch of trade that in the present circumstances of the North-West should be doing a large if not remunerative business.

V. ANDERSON lost his horses on the plain north of Calgary when on his way to Edmonton, during the last bitter cold weather and only recovered them after three days search. They had gone towards the Little Red Deer.

JUDGE ROLEAU will be at Edmonton to hold court during the first week of April. At that time he will fix permanently the dates on which future sessions of the court will be held as long as the present condition of affairs continues.

J. REID, with M. McCauley's team, arrived from Calgary on Monday evening last with Rev. D. C. Sanderson and Mr. Hogarth as passengers. The road from Calgary to the Lone Pine was partially bare of snow when he passed over it.

A LOAD of wheat ran off the grade going down to the H.B. mill on Wednesday and turned over several times before reaching the bottom. The front and hind hobs parted company thereby saving the horses. The hill is in very bad condition just now.

THE telegraph office has received a grand fifteen day clock, a barrel of blue stone, and any amount of other material useful and ornamental in the lightning jerking business. Mr. Gisborne evidently intends that this line shall be a reproach to the government no longer.

A LARGE party of the townspeople attended at the telegraph office on Tuesday evening for the purpose of seeing a game of draughts by telegraph played between J. A. McDougall of Edmonton and J. W. McLane of Qu'Appelle. Draught boards were numbered, and every preparation made for the game when it should open. But it did not open although the party waited until after eleven p.m., owing to communication being interrupted at the Battleford office.

THE Souris & Rocky mountain railway company have had an election of directors and made James Beatty president, Mr. Riolle vice-president, hon. J. Norquay, James Hay, L. Billy, D. B. Woodworth, C. W. Bunting and Warren Kennedy, directors. If the charter is renewed a Philadelphia syndicate with a capital of eight millions is to take hold and build it 1,050 miles from Melbourne to a point beyond Edmonton. The land grant is to be of 6,400 acres a mile. Walter Shanly is to be chief engineer. The Temperance colonization company will give 860,000 acres of land if the road is completed to the colony, 250 miles by the first of 1885.

IN reference to the intended shutting down of the painkiller and essence business in town Mr. D. Ross, of the Edmonton hotel, telegraphed to Hayter Reed, acting lieutenant-governor, asking for authority to sell painkiller and essences in a hotel business. He received an answer stating that no such authority could be granted. Some years ago when it was declared necessary to have a permit for the sale of these articles, Mr. Ross asked for and received a permit for the sale of painkiller and essences of lemon and peppermint, etc., essence of ginger being expressly excluded. Whence the difference between the present and past regulation?

SINCE the ordinance requiring the registration of partnerships was passed the question has frequently been asked where is this registration to be effected, and the answer has been, at Battleford. It is found, however, on investigation, that this is not the case, and in fact that registration cannot be effected at all. Formerly the whole territories were included in one registration district with the office at Battleford, but last summer a division of the territories into several registration districts was made, whereby Regina, Souris river, Touchwood hills and Edmonton were separated from the Battleford district, of course with the intention of appointing registrars very shortly. Regina, Souris and Touchwood, have been united and a registrar appointed with office at Regina. Prince Albert, remains a separate district, whether with or without a registrar we are not aware but Edmonton occupies the rather odd position of being erected into a registration district and therefore cut off from registering at Battleford, while no local registrar has been appointed and so no document can be registered within its limits. In this matter of the registration of partnerships, the North-West council has affixed a penalty for non-registration while the federal government has made it impossible for the residents of this district to register.

THE Rapid City central railway has received a township bonus of \$125,000. It is to start from Brandon, and the name is to be changed to the Brandon and North-Western railway. It is opposed to the Souris & Rocky mountain company.

Calgary Herald, Jan. 30: The siege was raised on Jan. 28th by the police giving public notice that building might be proceeded with on sec. 15. A squad of twenty police are drilled each day. All police must attend church on Sunday, but are allowed their choice as to denomination. Calgary wants to be made a port of entry. Twelve o'clock, noon, is announced by firing one of the police cannon; gun time is one hour slower than railroad time. C.P.R. trains going west will break bulk at Calgary on account of the heavier grade to the westward. Calgary is to be represented at the next session of the North-West council. The census of Calgary is being taken with a view to incorporation. The grant to the Elbow river bridge is to be paid out of the local fund of the territories. There are strong objections to the granting of charters to the Alberta bridge company, Calgary tramway and omnibus company, and Calgary water works company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.—A horse blanket and buffalo robe. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to Jas. McDonald.

NOTICES.

DIARIES FOR 1884, at the Bulletin office.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

NOTICE!—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharps' Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

FARM FOR SALE.—East half of section 35, township 53, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and harrow, with other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or on the premises to P. MARCHEL, proprietor.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

SEEDS!

Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. Clovers, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass Seeds. Carefully selected Seed Grains. Tree Seeds. Our illustrated catalogue and price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO., seedsmen.

483 Main street, Winnipeg.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 1, 1884.

WHAT NEXT?

What are the people of Manitoba going to do about it? All winter they have been crying out that they were oppressed, that they were suffering from evils many and grievous, which lay within the Power of the federal government to remove, or cause, or allow to be removed; and whose immediate removal they demanded in meeting after meeting, convention after convention, and finally by duly accredited delegates at the foot of the throne(?) at Ottawa. They have received in answer a refusal, given with all due, or even more than due, civility but none the less unmistakably a refusal point blank on each important point of their demands. They asked for a reduction in the duties on agricultural implements, for the abrogation of the monopoly clause in the syndicate charter, for provincial control of the public lands and the extension of the boundaries of the province to Hudson's bay with a view to ultimately opening up the Hudson's bay route. In reply the premier said that it would be impossible to give differential duties to Manitoba; nothing could be done in regard to the monopoly clause at present; he would not express an opinion on granting Manitoba the control of her lands or extending her boundaries to Hudson's bay, but the impression was created that neither would be allowed, and so the delegates are coming home.

It will now be seen of what stuff the agitation and the agitators are made. If the former was only what its opponents alleged, a something started without sufficient cause to gain an indefinite object, or in other words, a something that was nothing, or the latter politicians in the narrowest but most commonly accepted sense of the word, the fact will now become apparent. If the agitation had no definite object it will not survive the present defeat and if the agitators were only tricksters trying to serve their own or their party's ends, in the broad light of failure they will be unable so to conceal their real purpose as to lead the public further on a false scent. But, if on the other hand the agitation is to replace real grievances with just rights, and the agitators are men not of themselves but of the public, representing its feelings and carrying out its wishes, opposition powerful though it be, will only develop the agitation, bring out abler leaders and insure more complete victory in the end.

Thus far the agitation may be said to have been a failure. It has not gained the people of Manitoba a single point while it has, unless the evils complained of are removed, done them a vast amount of injury. It has advertised to the world that the country is not the paradise it was represented to be, that settlers in the North-West, even right along the C.P.R. line, have a hard row to hoe, while the reply of the government shows that there is no probability of any improvement as far as its course is concerned, for many years, if ever. If it was proper or politic to begin the agitation it would be madness to drop it now. All the harm that can be done has been done. And nothing now remains but to carry it on to a successful and satisfactory conclusion. That harm has been done it would be useless to deny, but the blame should be laid on those who are responsible for the evils suffered, not on those whose efforts were simply directed towards removing those evils.

It must be taken for granted that in refusing the petition of the delegates, the government considered that they did not represent the people of Manitoba and that the people did not mean what they said in making their demands. They may fairly be excused for so thinking. With five duly elected representatives of Manitoba in the house of commons and four of these most servile supporters of the government policy on all occasions, with a provincial legislature prepared

to a man to barter its independence to the C. P.R. for free passes and free whiskey, how could the government in reason bring itself to believe that the same people who elected such a gang to office not two years ago could now come forward and make demands directly contrary to everything that these their representatives in both parliaments had agreed to and enthusiastically supported. It was unreasonable on the face of it—and yet it was the fact.

What, now, is best to be done, since the petition has failed, in order to gain the point aimed at—relief from monopoly and kindred evils? Evidently to prove in the most unmistakable manner that the people are united and in earnest. It would be useless to attempt to form an alliance with either of the two political parties in Canada, for one is as deeply interested as the other in making the North-West foot as many bills for the country at large as possible. The same holds good as to the provinces. All are interested in making the North-West shoulder the heavier portion of the burden of the building of the C.P.R. and in keeping North-West offices and North-West lands as the special prey of their special favorites. Manitoba and the North-West must look to themselves only for relief which will never come until they are in a position to support their demands in such fashion that they cannot be denied. The Winnipeg board of trade took a step in the right direction when it superseded C. J. Brydges as president because he did not favor the opening of the H.B. route. While admitting the talents and position of the gentleman the board felt that it could not in justice to itself allow its chief officer to hold opinions contrary to those of the majority of the members of the board, and as the officer could not change his opinions the board was compelled to change its officer. Let this example be followed throughout Manitoba and the North-West, and let no man from this time forward hold any representative position whether in municipal council, local legislature or federal parliament, who is not prepared to use whatever opportunities his position may give him to advance the cause of Manitoba and North-West rights by vote or voice or pen or any other legitimate means that may be in his power. Above all let only men who can be depended on be elected. Men who, whether their abilities are great or small, will use whatever they may possess on the right side as well in the private caucus as on the public platform. And when it has thus been shown at the polls—the fairest possible test—what the people think on the subject of their rights, it will be impossible for their demands to be slighted for the reasons that they now are. Should they be slighted at all which would not be likely—with a united legislature at home and trustworthy representatives at Ottawa they would be in a position to take powerful action and make their weight felt. Although five members in a house of two hundred looks to be of little possible consequence, yet it is not hard to imagine circumstances—a ministerial crisis, for instance—in which these five if they were true men could secure any concession they might think fit to demand. With a provincial legislature united and determined, and backed by the community there would be not the slightest difficulty in relieving the railway blockade from the United States side at least, or perhaps opening the Hudson's bay route. Even the county and township councils could do something directly or indirectly to forward the cause, at least by giving their moral support to those who were in a position to take active measures. And if the worst should come and force should be used to override the rights or will of the people they would then be in a position to oppose force with force, not as rebels, but as men upholding constitutional rights. The eyes of all Canada are on Manitoba and the North-West now, let the people see to it that they play the part of men. Let Scott and Sutherland, Ross and Royal, Norquay and Brown, and the whole list of hucksters and tricksters, suckers and puppets, knaves and fools, who have led the Manitoba people by the nose for the last ten years, receive short notice to quit, let the people bethink themselves, and if there be any honest men among them let them be elevated to the position of representatives in place of those now believing the country. If there is one whose word

out of parliament is sufficient bond for his vote in, let him be searched out though he be deaf and dumb, so long as he can and will vote and work on the right side, and elected in place of the men who misrepresent Manitoba now. A wooden man would at least not vote or speak against his constituents, which is more than can be said for the present Manitoba representatives. The average politician is a man of well balanced mind, one whose mind balances any way the public wants it, and while such men may make a pretty figure on the platform and be very successful in keeping themselves and friends in office, in a case such as the present where right has to be maintained against great odds, such men no matter how brilliant their abilities are not wanted. What are wanted now are men bull-headed and prejudiced enough to believe that right is right and wrong is wrong absolutely, with backbone enough to go dead for the right and against the wrong at every opportunity. Let not the Manitoba people hope or imagine that any man or men whom they can elect to represent them will ever be able to cope in political cunning with the master minds at Ottawa. That is their game and no green horn need expect to beat them at it. Manitoba's only hope is in the goodness of her cause, and in being united in the determination to uphold that cause by all means and at all risks. This latter—the honest support of an honest cause—is a game in which our Ottawa rulers are not versed, and is the only game at which there is any chance of beating them.

PROHIBITION.

That the temperance or rather prohibition question will always be an important, living issue in North-West politics there can be no doubt. The petition published at length in another column bears directly on this point. Although prohibition (partial in more than one sense of the word) is now the law by the will of the powers at Ottawa, without regard to the wish of the people here, and although it will probably remain so as long as we are governed from Ottawa, the time is not far off when such an amount of self-government will be accorded us that we will be compelled to deal with the matter on our own account and maintain prohibition or the contrary as the majority of the people of the territories may desire. It is fitting then even at this early stage, before the actual contest is entered upon, that when any petition is brought forward or argument advanced looking to the freer introduction of intoxicating liquor, that those who favor the prohibition side should be prepared to join issue on the points raised, and show cause why such argument should not be held or such petition signed; to give sound reasons for the faith that is in them, to rally on the side to which they belong and fight the battle to the end, whether that end be victory or defeat.

Much can be said on both sides of the temperance question and the points involved are many and important, but it will be sufficient to deal with these as they arise, and for the present to take up the petition under consideration clause by clause. In reference to the statement made that because the territories have settled rapidly and are continuing to settle and because a railway has been built, therefore liquor should be allowed to enter more freely, it is difficult to see how the conclusion has been arrived at. If the petitioners had asserted that the present lack of liquor would prevent the railroad that has been built from running satisfactorily, or prevent the rapid settlement of the country from continuing, or work imaginable or unimaginable evil, the argument could have been understood. But when it is remembered that the railroad was built most successfully without liquor it may be reasonably supposed that it can be run as successfully without it, and if the country has settled rapidly under a prohibitory law it is not reasonable to suppose that it is necessary to relax the law in order to have that rapidity of settlement continue. On the contrary it is well known that nothing contributes more to the safety and good of railway travel than prohibition along the whole line, so that if it was a good plan to keep liquor out of the country while the railroad was building, which is universally admitted, it will be a doubly good one to keep it out now that it has to be operated. If the fact of a prohibitory law being in exis-

tence keeps any settlers from coming because they do not desire to give up their liquor, it induces as many who desire to do so to come, and surely the man who wishes to give up a bad habit is a more desirable settler than one who wishes to retain it. That the prohibitory liquor law has been of the greatest advantage to the country in every respect in the past cannot be denied, and it will take more than mere assertion to prove that it will not be of as great, or indeed greater, advantage in the time to come. What father or mother, son or daughter, employer or employee, would not wish to have liquor kept from those depending upon them or upon whom they depend now or at any future time or in any possible future condition of the country or state of society?

The solicitude displayed by the petitioners in the second, third and fourth clauses, for the interests of the physicians and druggists as well as of the sick generally, is positively touching. It may be admitted that the law as it stands is not altogether satisfactory in its method of dealing with physicians and druggists, or with religious societies requiring wine for sacramental purposes, but it does not follow because a change in these particulars is advisable that therefore a general relaxation of the law should take place. On the contrary as the means for procuring alcohol or wine for legitimate purposes are placed more freely in the hands of physicians and druggists the present loose way of issuing permits ostensibly for medicinal but really for very different purposes, might well be restricted instead of being relaxed. At the same time it must be remembered the system of allowing physicians and druggists to keep intoxicants on hand is one which in other countries is very greatly abused, and should therefore always be kept under strict control and should not in any case be allowed to pass into the hands of other persons, who have no professional reputation to maintain, as requested by the petitioners. The argument that the trouble, expense and delay occasioned by the present method of procuring liquor, is a reason for a relaxation of the law will hardly hold water. In any case the physicians, druggists, religious societies and machinists whose causes are so ably pleaded, would scarcely rely upon the home-made or ordinarily sold article for their particular use and would be compelled to import it in small or large quantities on their own account just as they do now, though the law were as lax as its greatest enemy desires to see it. That it is unfair to levy a territorial tax on the alcohol or other liquor used by a druggist or prescribed by a physician is manifest inasmuch as in his hands it is only a drug and should not be taxed more than other drugs. Neither is it fair to levy such a tax on sacramental wine, but there is no doubt that these parts of the present regulation will be changed on the necessary representations being made. With this change the only colorable objection to the present law urged by the petitioners falls to the ground.

If the petition were really gotten up for the purpose treated of at such length in the preamble, namely the relief of certain classes from the payment of 50c a gallon local tax it would not have been worth while to deal with it at such length, but in the prayer of the petition appears, not very plainly and yet not cleverly hidden under the mass of talk about benefits to the sick, etc., the reason for its circulation. The petition asks that liquor shall be admitted only for medicinal, sacramental or mechanical purposes "subject to such conditions and restrictions for preventing the abuse of such privileges similar to those provided by the liquor license act of 1883." That is, after all the anxiety about the Pacific railway, the progress of immigration, sacramental rites, the welfare of the sick and the prosperity of druggists, the petition is simply for the application of the present federal license law to the North-West.

Had those who drew up the petition desiring the introduction of this law had the manliness to come out and ask or demand it openly and above board because they thought it was just or expedient, or merely because they wanted it, their courage and honesty would at least have commanded respect, but to get at it in this underhand way, in the name of temperance and good government, is neither courageous nor honest, and a course that will not command success. The fact that such means have been taken is the best possible proof of the lack of faith of the promoters in the popularity and goodness of their cause.

H.B. ROUTE AGAIN.

J. Lennie, of Long lake, sailed from Stromness in the Orkneys, on the 15th of June, 1861, in the H.B. ship, Prince of Wales, for York factory. Had mild weather and a pleasant trip all the way out. Saw no icebergs of any account. Sighted Cape Resolution, at the entrance to Hudson's straits, about the last of June. Could see both coasts all the way through the straits. There was considerable fog but the ship did not lie up. Saw no ice in the straits. Took south channel. Water deep everywhere, no sunken rocks and navigation good. Only difficulty, the compass would not work properly and had to be kept agitated all the time with a copper wire so that it would give the true direction. When near the shore fired guns to attract the attention of Esquimaux but none came to the vessel. After passing through the straits about August 15th, turned south-east, passing between Mansfield island and the main land. There encountered ice floes and stuck for a day with no open water in sight. The turn of the tide released the vessel and no more ice was seen. The vessel was in no danger from the ice. No icebergs are ever seen in the straits or bay, and there are no violent storms. Landed at York on August 20th. Five fathom hole where the ships anchor is about seven miles out from York, and in low tide the vessels have only room to swing with bare sand banks near by.

Mr. Lennie remained at York factory during the years '62, '63 and part of '64. The ships generally lay at York about three weeks, leaving for England about the middle of September. Ice took in York river early in October of '61 and kept gradually freezing further out all winter. Although open water could not be seen in the dead of winter the steam or mist rising from it could. The winter weather was generally dead calm and very cold, the thermometer frequently reaching 60 below. Snow about six feet deep. All winters similar in character. Spring thaw commences in the latter part of March, and snow goes off in latter part of April or first of May. York river opens about May 20th, and the bay clears of ice about the same time. Nelson river opens before York river and breaks a passage through the ice to the open water of the bay while the ice generally is yet solid along the shore. The summer season is generally very hot. June of '63 the thermometer registered 100 in the shade for several weeks. Turnips and radishes grow well at the fort and potatoes have been tried but only grow to the size of marbles. There is no frost in June or July.

After leaving York Mr. Lennie resided in the Rainy lake district for three years, and about September 1st of '67 took passage on a new vessel called the Prince Rupert for London, England. Saw a small amount of floe ice on the bay before reaching Mansfield island. Passed the island in the night, five days out from York. Saw no ice at Mansfield island or in the straits. Had no fogs, as there are none in the fall. Passed Cape Resolution seven days from York. Kept along north shore in the straits. Fair gales across the ocean and no ice. Reached the West India docks, London, twenty days after leaving York.

Left Stromness again for the North-West on June 16th, 1870, in the Prince Rupert. Excellent trip to Cape Resolution. Saw plenty of whales and few icebergs. The icebergs are met in the ocean far out from the entrance of the straits, and near the gulf stream. Reached Cape Resolution in two weeks from leaving Stromness. Entered the straits and were jammed with floe ice the first day. Turned and came out and lay off and on the entrance for a week. Then entered the straits and went through with no ice in sight. Weather good all the time. By mistake reached Stoney river on the coast, a few miles south-east of York, but anchored at York next day. Six weeks and a day from Stromness. After entering the bay on this trip, met a small Yankee schooner which had entered the bay three weeks before and had seen no ice while passing through the straits. The out trip is usually made by the H.B. ships in from five to eight weeks and the return in from twenty to thirty days, as they almost always have a north-west wind all the way. Excepting occasional delays from ice the navigation of the straits is excellent, deep water close to shore and plenty of room. The ice jams are caused by the contrary actions of winds and tides as the ice is passing out of the straits, but a change in wind or tide invariably breaks up the jam. Delay from ice jams is the exception, not the rule. The part of the navigation where the ice is most likely to be troublesome is that at the outlet of the straits into the bay. There are a number of islands, including Mansfield island, and in the comparatively narrow channels between these islands the ice is most likely to become jammed by a contrary wind as it is attempting to pass into and through the straits. There is no trouble in the bay except from occasional fogs.

Two H.B. vessels, the Prince Arthur and Prince of Wales, were wrecked on Mansfield island together in 1864. The captains were Americans and new on the route. They got drunk, as the report goes, and without fog or

ice ran their vessels under full sail aground on the island. The Prince Arthur became a total wreck but the Prince of Wales got off and reached York. She was afterwards refitted and sent to the Pacific ocean.

After reaching York in the fall of '64 the Prince of Wales was found to be too leaky to make it safe for her to venture out so late in the season, she was therefore laid up in the mouth of Nelson river. The point at which she was laid up was ten miles up from the mouth of the river, or rather estuary, in a small side bay well sheltered and having ten fathoms of water. The ruins of the old fort could be seen at the wintering place. It had been abandoned when the boat route to the interior was changed from Nelson river to that by way of York factory and Hill river. The reason for the change was that although the number of portages were the same on both routes the number of portages on the Nelson over which the boats had to be carried was greater than on the other route. The Nelson is twenty miles wide at its mouth.

PETITION.

A petition to the governor in council in reference to the North-West prohibitory liquor law is being circulated this winter in all the principal settlements in the territories. The petition sets forth:

1 That owing to the rapid settlement of the territories in the past two years, the great likelihood of such settlement continuing, and the rapid completion of the Canadian Pacific railway through the same, the time has arrived in the opinion of your petitioners for some relaxation of the present very severe and strict regulations regarding the sale and importation of liquor into the said territories.

2 Your petitioners state that whereas at the time of the passing of the act restricting the sale and importation of liquor into these territories, there were not any drug stores specially engaged in compounding and selling pharmaceutical preparations, and but few physicians, there are now several located at Troy, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, and other places in the territories.

3 Those of your petitioners who are physicians, druggists and chemists, state that alcohol is a necessity in the drug business for many purposes, and that wines and spirituous liquors are largely required for medicinal purposes, but owing to the great difficulty in obtaining permits, the limited quantity allowed to be brought in at one time by such permits and the fee of 50c per gallon exacted for obtaining the same, druggists in the territories are placed in a very unfair competition with druggists in Manitoba and other provinces, as these several restrictions and charges greatly increase the cost of the compounds in the preparation of which alcohol as a solvent so largely enters, and in consequence the price to the consumer is greatly enhanced, while many instances could be given in which wine and spirituous liquors have been prescribed by physicians, but owing to the great delay and expense in obtaining the same patients have been compelled to do without such liquors at great risk to their lives.

4 Those of your petitioners who are not physicians, chemists and druggists, believe that the above statements are correct and that the cost is materially increased in consequence.

5 Your petitioners further state that alcohol is largely required in small quantities at a time for mechanical purposes and wine for sacramental purposes, but the trouble, expense and delay in importing it in such small quantities is practically prohibitory.

Your petitioners therefore pray (1) That such changes may be made in the North-West territories act as will permit of wines, alcohol and other spirituous liquors being prescribed and dispensed by physicians and druggists, or persons specially authorized therefor, for strictly medicinal purposes, and wine for sacramental purposes, subject to such conditions and restrictions for preventing the abuse of such privileges similar to those provided by the liquor license act of 1883, for selling in municipalities where no license is granted, or as to your excellency in council may seem meet.

At last accounts half of the houses on the east side of the Elbow at Calgary had been moved to the syndicate section and the question of the advisability of moving the Methodist and Presbyterian churches was under consideration. The post office is also being removed to the syndicate section and a new building is being erected. The new station is finished and the freight shed is approaching completion. A coal shed 500 feet long is being built. Coal from the Climax mine on Pine creek, from Medicine Hat and the Cascade mine is used. The Climax takes the lead. A contract has been let to a Mr. Christie, who built Ft. Saskatchewan, for the construction of a bridge across the Elbow to cost \$2,500. Of this amount \$500 was contributed by the local government and \$2,000 by private subscription.

Mrs. Major Butler left on Saturday last for Calgary, accompanied by D. MacLeod.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranch, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCauley.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. WM. WALKER, proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta. — Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on March 2nd.

MENICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete lines of

XMAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

SASKATCHEWAN CITY.

Five lots on the Helminck estate changed hands this week.

Considerable movement in seed grain lately. Oats \$1.25 to \$1.50, barley 75c to \$1, and wheat \$2 per bushel.

Preparations are being made for considerable building in the spring and B. Beaupre is engaged in burning a kiln of lime to meet the demand.

Lamoureux Bros. grist mill is running night and day and is full of grain. The patent process machinery was started on Saturday and works well. The firm have a large number of teams hauling saw-logs from the neighborhood of the Sturgeon to be cut into lumber in the spring. An order has been received for 100,000 feet of lumber to be delivered at Battleford to A. Macdonald & Co.

BATTLE RIVER.

Snow is deep.

Hunting is good, so the Indians are fairly well off. In less than half a day an Indian can shoot more rabbits than he can carry home.

Certain travellers of late have made free enough to turn their horses to Coyote's hay stacks without permission and drive off refusing to settle for damages.

The Methodist mission day school in the new school house which is in a central location for the three bands was opened in January. Sabbath service is held in it with the necessary help of an interpreter.

Beyond Wolf creek at its junction with Battle river a few Stoneys are housed taking care of their cattle. This place has been chosen as the new Stony reserve, where the teacher now at Woodville is about to commence building.

The Stoneys hunting between the Battle and Red Deer rivers keep themselves well supplied with venison this season. They kill enough moose and bear to keep them. The H.B.Co. and Laboucan have goods on hand suitable for the Indian trade. At present no trading is done on Sunday.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The first public examination of the Edmonton school was held yesterday. R. Second teacher. The children present numbered 36, with a number of friends and relatives, including Rev. Messrs. Newton, Sanderson and Baird. Much interest was manifested in the examination and the greatest possible satisfaction with the progress of the children expressed. The different classes were examined by the teacher and several of the visitors, all showing remarkable proficiency. Rev. Messrs. Newton and Baird examined the senior dictation class, which included the 4th and senior 3rd classes. The following number of mistakes were recorded against each pupil—Robena Henderson 1, Catherine Pagerie 2, W. Lennie 2, Flora Macdonald 3, John Rowland 7, Fred. Hudson 8, A. E. Groat 8, Frank Walker 9, Ad. Norris 11, A. Walker 13. At the close of the examination, Messrs. D. Ross and M. McCauley of the board of trustees addressed the children complimenting them on their progress and behaviour, and contrasting the method of instruction now pursued with that which obtained in their young days.

The following is a list of the prizes distributed:

4th class—Edward Connor, Masters in history; Frank Walker, The chemical history of a candle; Arthur Walker, Siege of Vienna.

Senior 3rd class—Robena Henderson, Goldsmith's poetical works; Adolphus Norris, My first voyage to southern seas; Alex. Groat, Scott's poetical works; William Lennie, Hard to win; Catherine Pagerie, Chatterbox for '82 (No. 2.)

Junior 3rd class—Flora Macdonald, Chatterbox for '82, (No. 1); Fred Hudson, Uncle Horace's new home; John Rowland, Line upon line; Seton Anderson, The wonderful pocket; Outram Anderson, Anna Lee.

2nd class—John Groat, The mother dove; Colin Lennie, The countess Margaret and her children; Percy Henderson, Aesop's fables; W. J. McKernan, Military blacksmith; Ben. Munro, Scottish stories; Malcolm Groat, Ralph Gemmell Pollock; Chas. Kelly, Who were the first weavers; Mary Ross, Child's own magazine; Mary McKernan, Child's own magazine; Caroline Fraser and Wm. Kelly, Juvenile books.

Senior 1st class—Agnes Henderson, Kate Macdonald, Wm. Rowland, Archie Rowland, Alex. McCauley, Miles Norris, John Cameron, Juvenile books.

Junior 1st class—Eliza Macdonald, Maggie Hardisty, Chas. Henderson, James Fraser, Howard Cameron, May Henderson, Thos. Henderson, Albert McLeod, Juvenile books.

Ranks as to general proficiency is taken in the above list in the order in which the names occur.

Special prize for most regular attendance, Flora Macdonald, Bible.

A dynamite explosion in a shanty on the C.P.R. near Pic, north of lake Superior, resulted in the death of the five occupants. One of them had attempted to thaw out a can of the explosive, with the result mentioned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Winnipeg wants to sell the Louise bridge to the C.P.R.

Lieut.-governor Dewdney's salary has been increased \$2,000.

The first train passed over the section of the C.P.R. between Port Moody and Yale on Jan. 22nd.

The minister of agriculture says that 123,320 immigrants entered Canada last year, of which 50,420 went to Manitoba.

Bills incorporating the Calgary waterworks company, Calgary tramway company and Alberta bridge company have passed in the house.

The expenditure on harbors and rivers in the North-West for the year ending June 30th, '83, was \$5,823. The expenditure on telegraphs in Manitoba and the North-West for the same period was \$50,000.

The Winnipeg Sun publishes expressions of opinion from different ministers in Winnipeg as to the destitution said to be existing there. The weight of the opinions is towards the fact of there being a large amount of actual poverty, something unknown up to the present season.

The H.B. ship Ocean Nymph, left York factory on Oct. 1st of last year. On account of heavy weather two weeks were occupied reaching Churchill. The captain decided that it was too late in the season to pass through the straits, he therefore laid up at Churchill for the winter.

Messrs. Hendrie, Stewart and Barber, of Hamilton, and others, have arranged with the government to build a railway from Gravenhurst to Callendar. The government grant 12,000 per mile. Other roads will have running powers. The work commences immediately, and is to be finished by the fall of 1886.

The North American construction company receive from the syndicate for the construction of the section of the C.P.R. north of lake Superior \$14,099,778 in cash, and \$20,000,000 in ordinary paid up stock of the company and for the section from Maple creek to Kamloops \$17,880,000 in cash and \$25,000,000 in paid up stock.

The agreement entered into between the government and the syndicate respecting the guarantee of bonds has been laid on the table. The government agree to guarantee 3 per cent, yearly on sixty-five millions of bonds for ten years, the syndicate to deposit with them in money and securities \$15,944,645, which, with accruing interest, is estimated to cover the guarantee, payable as follows: \$8,561,733 immediately; \$7,380,912 on February 1, next, secured by land grant bonds, and all sums earned by the company on postal and transport services. The balance of thirty-five million bonds will be deposited with the government, and as they are withdrawn the company will deposit a portion of the amount to cover the payment of the guarantee.

The annual report of the minister of railways states that a saving of 100 miles will be made by the change of route on the Canadian Pacific railway, and that there will be easier grades. There has been completed and is in operation 2,023 miles of rail. The maximum grade on the Superior section is 53 feet, and the minimum curvature 8 degrees. During the year, the company received \$12,289,211 cash subsidy being for 954 miles of the central section, and 167 miles of the eastern section. The land subsidy was 13,755,763 acres, less one-fifth retained by the government, pending the completion of the road. It is stated that the whole line will be completed by September, 1885. The Intercolonial, it is said, earned a surplus last year of \$10,547.

Saskatchewan Herald, Feb. 9: The settlement to the west of Battleford has been named Bresalor, population 200, it asks for a post office. Mr. Prince has bought his grist mill in Winnipeg; he will ship it by way of Swift Current at once. The late arrivals from the south have put up a thousand cords of wood this winter and burned a kiln of lime. The sub-contractors for carrying the fortnightly mail from Battleford to Edmonton have received notice to prepare for the cancellation of their fortnightly contract in favor of a weekly one in the spring. A trail is being laid out from Rush lake on the C.P.R. to the South Branch only 12 miles distant, with a view to use it for shipping freight down the river in the spring. Tenders are asked for the erection of an Indian office on the new town site.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, February 29th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	40	4
Sunday,	47	28
Monday,	45	40
Tuesday,	30	16
Wednesday,	45	20
Thursday,	52	24
Friday,	60	31

Barometer rising. 27.78

NORRIS & CAREY.

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE US

AND

NOT PAID BY 10th MARCH,

WILL BE

PLACED IN COURT FOR COLLECTION.

NO EXCEPTIONS.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

Via C.P.R. to Calgary, then C. R. D. & E. railroad to Edmonton a

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

3,000 lbs yellow sugar,

25 kegs syrup,

1,000 lbs hand picked beans,

25 boxes soap,

Butts of chewing tobacco,

Sacks of rice,

Chests of finest Congous and Japan teas.

ALL TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

A. MACDONALD & CO.